

# CITY LODGE DIRECTORY

**A. F. & A. M.**  
 McCook Lodge No. 135, A. F. & A. M., meets every first and third Tuesday of the month, at 8:30 p. m., in Masonic hall.  
 CHARLES L. FAHNESTOCK, W. M.  
 LOU COLE, Sec.

**R. S. M.**  
 Occurrence Council No. 16, R. S. M., meets on the last Saturday of each month, at 8:30 p. m., in Masonic hall.  
 RALPH A. HAGBERG, T. I. M.  
 SYLVESTER CORDEAL, Sec.

**E. A. M.**  
 King Cyrus Chapter No. 35, E. A. M., meets every first and third Thursday of each month, at 8:30 p. m., in Masonic hall.  
 JUSTIN A. WILCOX, H. P.  
 CLINTON B. SAWYER, Sec.

**KNIGHTS TEMPLAR**  
 St. John Commandery No. 16, K. T., meets on the second Thursday of each month, at 8:30 p. m., in Masonic hall.  
 EMERSON HANSON, E. C.  
 SAMUEL S. GARVEY, Sec.

**EASTERN STAR**  
 Eureka Chapter No. 86, O. E. S., meets the second and fourth Fridays of each month, at 8:30 p. m., in Masonic hall.  
 MRS. SARAH E. KAY, W. M.  
 F. M. KIMMEL, Sec.

**MODERN WOODMEN**  
 Noble Camp No. 663, M. W. A., meets every second and fourth Thursday of each month, at 8:30 p. m., in Ganschow's hall. Pay assessments at White House Grocery.  
 J. M. SMITH, Clerk.  
 S. E. HOWELL, V. C.

**ROYAL NEIGHBORS**  
 Noble Camp No. 882, R. N. A., meets every second and fourth Thursday of each month, at 2:30 p. m., in Ganschow's hall.  
 MRS. MARY WALKER, Orator.  
 MRS. AUGUSTA ANTON, Sec.

**W. O. W.**  
 Meets second and fourth Thursdays at 8 o'clock, in Diamond hall.  
 CHAS. F. MARKWAD, C. C.  
 W. C. MOYER, Clerk.

**WORKMEN**  
 McCook Lodge No. 61, A. O. U. W., meets every Monday, at 8:30 p. m., in Diamond hall.  
 C. H. GRAY, Rec. M. WOOTON, M. W.  
 I. M. SMITH, Financier.

**DEGREE OF HONOR**  
 McCook Lodge No. 3, D. of H., meets every second and fourth Fridays of each month, at 8:30 p. m., in Ganschow's hall.  
 MRS. LAURA OSBURN, C. of H.  
 MRS. MATTIE G. WILLES, Rec.

**LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS**  
 McCook Division No. 623, B. of L. E., meets every second and fourth Saturday of each month, at 2:30 p. m., in Morris hall.  
 WALTER STOKES, C. E.  
 W. D. BURNETT, F. A. E.

**LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN AND ENGINEERS**  
 McCook Lodge No. 559, B. of L. F. & E., meets every Saturday, at 7:30 p. m., in Ganschow's hall.  
 I. D. PENNINGTON, M.  
 C. H. HOSTED, Sec.

**RAILWAY CONDUCTORS**  
 Harvey Division No. 95, O. R. C., meets the second and fourth Fridays of each month, at 8:30 p. m., in Morris hall at 304 Main Avenue.  
 A. G. KING, C. Cou.  
 M. O. McCLURE, Sec.

**RAILWAY TRAINMEN**  
 C. W. Bronson Lodge No. 457, B. of R. T., meets first and third Sundays at 2:30 p. m., and second and fourth Fridays at 7:30 p. m., each month, in Morris hall.  
 NEAL BEELER, M.  
 R. J. MOORE, Sec.

**RAILWAY CARMEN**  
 Young America Lodge No. 456, B. R. C. of A., meets on the first and third Thursdays of each month in Diamond hall at 7:30 p. m.  
 JOHN HUNT, C. C.  
 N. V. FRANKLIN, Rec. Sec.

**MACHINISTS**  
 Red Willow Lodge No. 257, I. A. of M., meets every second and fourth Tuesday of the month, at 8:30 p. m., in Ganschow hall.  
 FRED LANDBERG, Pres.  
 M. L. SEARCH, Fin. Sec.  
 FLOYD BERRY, Cor. Sec.

**BOILERMAKERS**  
 McCook Lodge No. 407, B. of M. & L. S. B. of A., meets first and third Fridays of each month in Odd Fellows' hall.  
 KNIGHTS OF PITHIAS  
 McCook Lodge No. 42, K. of P., meets every Wednesday, at 8:30 p. m., in Masonic hall.  
 M. LAWRETON, C. C.  
 J. N. GAARDE, K. R. S.

**ODD FELLOWS**  
 McCook Lodge No. 137, I. O. O. F., meets every Monday, at 8:30 p. m., in Ganschow's hall.  
 R. S. ACKERMAN, N. G.  
 W. A. MIDDLETON, Sec.

**EAGLES**  
 McCook Aerie No. 154, F. O. E., meets the second and third Thursdays of each month, at 8:30 p. m., in Diamond hall. Social meetings on the first and third Fridays.  
 R. S. LIGHT, W. Pres.  
 G. C. HECKMAN, W. Sec.

**KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS**  
 McCook Council No. 129, K. of C., meets the first and third Tuesdays of each month, at 8:30 p. m., in Diamond hall.  
 G. R. GALE, F. Sec.  
 FRANK REAL, G. K.

**DAUGHTERS OF ISABELLA**  
 Court Granada No. 77, meets on the first and third Tuesdays of each month at 8 p. m., in the Morris hall.  
 ANNA HANNA, G. R.  
 JOSEPHINE MULLEN, F. S.

**LADY MACCABEES**  
 Valley Queen Hive No. 2, L. O. T. M., meets every first and third Thursday evenings of each month in Morris hall.  
 MRS. W. B. MILLS, Commandeur.  
 HARRIET E. WILLETTS, R. K.

**G. A. R.**  
 J. K. Barnes Post No. 207, G. A. R., meets on the first Saturday of each month at 2:30 p. m., in Ganschow's hall.  
 J. M. HENDERSON, Cmndr.  
 J. H. YARBER, Adjt.

**RELIEF CORPS**  
 McCook Corps No. 98, W. R. C., meets every second and fourth Saturday of each month, at 2:30 p. m., in Ganschow hall.  
 ANELLA McCLAIN, Pres.  
 SENSIE VANDERHOOF, Sec.

**L. O. G. A. E.**  
 McCook Circle No. 23, L. of G. A. E., meets on the first and third Fridays of each month, at 2:30 p. m., in Diamond hall.  
 JESSIE WAITE, Pres.  
 MATTIE KNIFFEL, Sec.

**P. E. O.**  
 Chapter X. P. E. O., meets the second and fourth Saturdays of each month, at 2:30 p. m., at the homes of the various members.  
 MRS. G. H. THOMAS, Pres.  
 MRS. C. H. MEYER, Cor. Sec.

**State Will Test Your Herd.**  
 The agricultural college of the Nebraska University has recently secured some assistance from the Federal government and is now in position to afford help in the great campaign now on against tuberculosis in animal kind. The National Bureau of Animal Industry has stationed two veterinarians with the Department of Animal Pathology at Lincoln to co-operate with the agricultural college, therefore any dairyman or farmer wishing to have his dairy or breeding stock tested should send his name and address to the Department of Animal Pathology, Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station, Lincoln, Nebraska, and state how many head he wants tested.

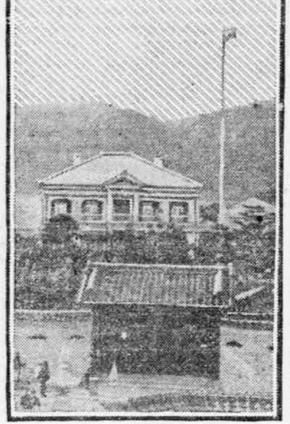
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**THE** visit of the American battleship fleet to Chinese waters may be said to be paid at precisely the right psychological moment. It is at the time that China is looking to the United States for guidance in respect to the great problems of evolution along political and social lines with which she is confronted. It is at just the moment that her attention is centered on the constitutional changes proposed by her leaders, and China, like the rest of the world, naturally looks to America when seeking an example of the highest development of constitutional government and its application to the needs of a great nation. The boycott of American goods failed to disturb materially the good relations between China and the United States, and since that episode many things have happened to strengthen the feelings of friendship between the American and Chinese nations. Among other things is the feeling that has grown up in China that America is in some way or other to become a buffer between the empire ruled by Kuang Hsu and that ruled by Emperor Mutsuhito of the realm of flowers. The Chinese, whether rightly or wrongly, believe that America is in a position to protect them against Japanese aggressions and to prevent Japan from extending her "sphere of influence" to the point of making China a mere Japanese province. The mikado's subjects have a systematic propaganda under way for the purpose of spreading Japanese ideas and influence among the Chinese. They have gone so far as to establish newspapers in the interior of China with such objects in view, and the Chinese journalist now visiting this country, Li Sun Ling, has declared that steps would be taken to check such a propaganda and that it had caused much offense among his countrymen.

All this tends to further American influence in China rather than Japanese. At the same time the Chinese progressive leaders, who now control the government at Peking and have recently drawn up a constitution, have gone to Japan for a great many of their ideas, and the constitution promulgated is modeled more on that of Japan than on that of the United States or those of the constitutional monarchies of Europe.

The form of political principles under which it is proposed to lead China from her past status as a despotic government to that of an empire administered through the aid of a parliament was promulgated in Peking on Aug. 27, and it is quite a different document from what would be expected under similar circumstances in a European or American country. Under it China will still have an absolute monarch, but he will be aided by duly elected representatives of the people in administering the empire. The form of government will more nearly resemble that of Japan or that of Russia since the institution of the douma than that of England, Germany, Italy or the United States. The phraseology of the document is oriental and in places even poetic, many figures and similes being used to convey to the untutored minds of the common people the meaning and intentions of the reformers. For instance, in speaking of the preparation to be made for the opening of a parliament it says: "It is like building a house. Workmen and material must be gathered. The house may then be planned and worked out. The work must be watched day and night with-



THE AMERICAN CONSULATE AT HONGKONG to how much credit should be given her for the progress China has made in the direction of better government under her sway, but there is abundant testimony that in many respects she has been a friend of reform.

The American consulate at Hongkong, the scene of ceremonies in connection with the visit of the fleet to Chinese waters, is an imposing house in the lower part of the city. The consul general usually makes his home in a district upon the hillside overlooking the commercial district. With the departure of the fleet from China and its beginning of the home ward voyage new honors fall to Captain William P. Potter, who has commanded the battleship Vermont during the cruise from the start at Hampton Roads in December last. He will be in command of the second division of the fleet and will rank as a rear admiral. His portrait appears at the top of the column, that at the left being of Admiral Sperry.

The Chinese have taken many precautions against any unpleasant incident marring the visit of the American fleet to their waters and have been studious to extend every courtesy to their visitors. The government sent Admiral Sah of the Chinese navy and Mr. Sun, the provincial treasurer, to Amoy to act as a reception committee at that port, to which they proceeded on the cruiser Pei-eng.

There are, of course, factions and revolutionaries opposed to the present governmental authorities in the empire, and the Amoy officials were instructed by the Peking government to take the greatest care to prevent any disturbers from coming in contact with the Americans. These and other incidents indicate a great desire on the part of the imperial government that the friendly relations between the two nations shall not in any way be broken.

**Mrs. Charles E. Hughes.**  
 Mrs. Hughes, wife of Governor Charles E. Hughes of the state of New York, is not quite big enough to be so called, yet she cannot be called petite, she is well proportioned, moves with gentleness and dignity, her features almost classical in repose. A kindly light beams from great brown eyes, which gleam from a face suggesting ivory, and she grows vivacious and enthusiastic when a favorite topic becomes a subject of conversation. A mass of brown hair is in perfect harmony with her face and figure.

She is a woman whose culture enables her to be of much aid to her distinguished husband.



THE DOWAGER EMPRESS TSI AN.

out intermission from the beginning to the end, and so it may reach completion. Or it is like making a journey. Clothing, food, boats and carts must be got ready, and the traveler must press on day after day without stopping for rest, and so he will reach his destination.

The framers of the constitution are apprehensive and "beg, as the condition of the country is perilous and the hearts of the people are uneasy, trouble with it and calamity from without, danger threatening and no parliament at hand to investigate matters, that urgent measures may be taken to overcome half heartedness and procrastination that there may be peace above and completion below."

No idea of a republic even at a remote date is hinted at for it is provid-

# SERVICE IN THE CABINET.

The Custom of Our Presidents in the Republic's Early Days.

If President John Adams had been a man of different temperament the custom might have been established in the early years of the government of the United States of retaining the cabinet of one administration for service with its successor where that successor succeeded to the political ideas of its predecessor. President Adams sought at first to retain through his administration the members of the cabinet of President Washington. Indeed, at that early period the status of a cabinet officer was not exactly that of the present time, and in the course of President Adams' rows with the members of his official household he resorted to the strange step of removing his secretary of state, Timothy Pickering, and James McHenry, his secretary of war.

President Jefferson of course took a new cabinet. President Madison continued in his administration a number of the cabinet officers of President Jefferson, and President Monroe held some of his predecessor's, John Quincy Adams also continued to meet about his council board some of the advisers of James Monroe, but Andrew Jackson began his administration with an entirely new set of official counselors. He maintained also another set of advisers, unofficial, who became known as the "kitchen cabinet."

For some time the gentlemen who had acted respectively as secretary of the treasury, secretary of war, secretary of the navy, postmaster general and attorney general in the cabinet of President Jackson retained their seats under President Van Buren, but changes only awaited the passage of time.

President William Henry Harrison's cabinet was brand new, and John Tyler sought to keep it together after Harrison's death, but in less than six months all had resigned except Daniel Webster, the secretary of state. Presidents Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan and Lincoln each formed a new cabinet.

President Johnson's difficulties with certain members of the cabinet that existed at the death of President Lincoln are well known. Since that period, when for the second time in American history the question of a cabinet officer's right to retain a seat which the president wishes to have vacated came up for angry controversy, cabinets by mutual but tacit understanding end with the administrations.—Boston Globe.

# COMEDY IN CRIME.

The London Urchin With the Bun Down His Back.

It has been a matter so customary to look upon crime as tragedy and criminals as tragedians that to aver that comedy is more frequently to be found in crime than tragedy seems at first view paradoxical. Yet such is the case.

A little London urchin ran into a baker's shop and, placing a halfpenny on the counter, asked nervously and timidly, "Mister, ave you a 'alfpenny buster (bun)?"

"Yes, my little man. Here is one quite hot."

"Thanks, mister. Would you mind a-shovin' it down my back?"

"Down your back, my little man! Why down your back?"

"Cos, sir, I'm only a little un, and if those chaps outside know I've a buster they'll take it, and I am so 'ungty, I am."

"Dear me, how wrong of them! Come round here, my little chap. There—there, it is down your back."

The boy ran off. In an instant another entered—a bigger boy.

"I say, mister, 'as a little boy just been in 'ere?"

"Yes."

"'And did 'e buy a 'alfpenny buster?"

"Yes."

"'And did 'e ask you to shove it down 'is back, as us big fellows would take it?"

"Yes."

"'Yah! Where's your watch and chain? 'E's got 'em. 'E's just round the corner."

Out rushed the baker. In a trice the big boy collared the till and bolted.

The shopman never saw the comic side of it all.—London Strand Magazine.

**A Drink of Water.**  
 A glass of cold water slowly sipped will produce a greater acceleration of the pulse for a time than will a glass of wine or spirits taken at a draft. In this connection it may not be out of place to mention that sipping cold water will often allay the craving for alcohol in those who have been in the habit of taking too much of it and may be endeavoring to reform, the effect being probably due to the stimulant action of the sipping.

**An Impertinent Question.**  
 A young man hurriedly entered a restaurant and sat down at the table nearest the kitchen. With shuffling feet the waitress advanced.

"Have you frog legs?" the young man anxiously inquired.

"No, indeed, Rheumatism makes me walk like this," the waitress indignantly replied.—Judge's Library.

**Evasive.**  
 The Professor—And how did Phocion shamefully evade his duty? The Freshman (who doesn't know)—I have been taught, sir, never to speak ill of the dead.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

**Goodness Nose!**  
 When the clerk informed the customer that the handkerchiefs were \$7.50 each the latter remarked: "No, sirree! That's too much money to blow in!"—Judge's Library.

# BRASS HORNS.

The Way the Thin, Searless Tubes Are Bent Without Injury.

Saxhorns, so called after a famous Belgian family named Sax, who invented and introduced these instruments about the middle of the last century, are the mainstay of all modern brass bands. They are manufactured in many different sizes, from high soprano to the huge contrabass or bombardon, and the most important of the lot is the euphonium, which supplanted the now obsolete "serpents" and ophicleides. The tallest saxhorn ever made stands eight feet high and contains more than forty feet of tubing.

The advantage of seamless or "solid drawn" tubes for such instruments as trombones and horns is considerable, since, no matter how good the join may be, sooner or later the action of the breath will wear away the solder.

To bend these thin brass tubes without splitting or denting the metal was at one time very difficult, but, thanks to a most ingenious artifice, the operation is now both safe and simple. The tube is first washed out with a chemical substance, such as is used by plumbers to prevent solder from adhering where it is not wanted, and it is then completely filled with molten lead poured in from a ladle. Thus supported from within, the brass is easily and safely bent to the required shape, the lead being afterward removed by heat.—Pearson's.

**A CURIOUS WORD.**  
 Twists That May Be Given to "Ba" in the Chinese Language.

In the Chinese language the same word may be given several different meanings by the modulation of the voice. The same thing may happen to the English "Yes," which may be pronounced so as to mean "I assent to that," or "I am doubtful," or "Indeed?" An eminent authority on philology gives an amusing illustration of these modulations in the Annamitic language, a monosyllabic tongue spoken by the people of Tonquin and Cochinchina.

In this language the syllable "ba" pronounced with a grave accent means a lady, an ancestor. Pronounced with the sharp accent, it means the favorite of a prince. Pronounced with the semi-grave accent, it means what has been thrown away. Pronounced with the grave circumflex, it means what has been left of a fruit after the juice has been squeezed out. Pronounced with no accent, it means three. Pronounced with the ascending or interrogation accent, it means a box on the ears.

Thus the word "ba," in the order given above, is said to mean, if properly pronounced, "Three ladies gave a box on the ear to the favorite of the prince."—Chicago Record-Herald.

**Two Previous.**  
 A Richmond woman has in her employ a little dandy, Miff Cole. One day Miff became confidential and told his mistress he was "goin' to the cimitery next Sunday."

"But, Miff, that's a long walk. You know it is more than five miles."

"Oh, missus, I ain't goin' to walk. I's goin' to ride."

"How is that, Miff?"

"'Tis goin' in a kerridge t' my uncle's funeral."

All day Saturday Miff could talk of nothing but the approaching affair. Sunday his mistress excused him, and she expected that on Monday she would be regaled with a full account of the funeral. But Miff turned up with a most melancholy face. In answer to her inquiry he said:

"I didn't go, missus. He ain't dead yet."—New York Herald.

**Decay of Building Stones.**  
 The causes of decay in building stones are various and depend on the physical structure of the stone, its composition and the nature of the surrounding atmosphere. The most destructive agent to which the stone is exposed is rain or a moist atmosphere and also in a minor degree wind, frost and smoke. The air of large towns is usually charged with various deleterious acids. These acids are dissolved by the rain, which penetrates the stone in a greater or less degree, according to its physical structure, and combines with the constituents of the stone, causing it to decay, so that any contrivance that will check the admission of water will be most likely to succeed in arresting decay.—Building World.

**Cab Hire.**  
 The price that one pays for a taxi today is just a little different from what was paid for, say, the hire of a sedan chair in days of old. In the domestic accounts of "Miss Nell Gwynn" we read: "For charring you to Mrs. Knight's and to Mrs. Cassell's and to Mrs. Churchill's and to Mrs. Knight's, 4 shillings. For charring you yesterday and waiting eleven hours, 11 shillings 6 pence. Paid 13th Oct. 1675."—London Chronicle.

**A Golfer's Tools.**  
 One of the most striking features of modern golf is the variety of clubs used to persuade the ball into the hole. As a matter of curiosity I kept count of the different putters used by my partners and opponents in the course of a fortnight's play. The total number of species observed is over twenty.—London Post.

**Diplomacy.**  
 "Do you expect people to believe everything you tell them?" asked the constituent.

"Certainly," answered Senator Sorghum, "so long as I am careful not to tell them everything I believe."—Washington Star.

# DANBURY.

Wm. Akers of Waterville, Cal., arrived last week for a short visit with his daughter, Mrs. S. G. Bastian.

Mr. Helt of Danbury was a business visitor, Monday.

Guy Smith had the misfortune to lose a stack of cane hay by fire, last Tuesday.

They are putting in three new steel bridges in this part of the county, the past week.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Samuel A. Minniear to Miss Edith McWilliams of Indianola, Thursday, Nov. 26.

Bob McWilliams of Indianola has been working for W. A. Minniear, the past week.

Miss Ethel Russell is the new "hello" girl.

The Ladies' Aid society will have a dinner in the town hall, Thanksgiving day.

The entertainment at the hall, Friday night, was well attended. The program was a success, and well rendered throughout.

M. Doud and family, who have been visiting with friends at Geneva for the past two weeks, returned home Friday.

Gotchall & Springer are hauling clover seed in this community, the past week.

Rea Oman and family visited at the M. M. Young home, Saturday night.

Clarence Young, who has been sticking type in the News office for the past two weeks, started to school, Monday.

Mr. Colson of McCook was a business visitor, Monday.

Sheriff Peterson of McCook was in town on business, Monday.

Mrs. Lucy Newman of Bussey, Iowa, who has been visiting with her son, ye editor, returned to her home, Monday night.

Mrs. Mason of Sterling, Ill., who has been visiting with her brother, Robert Greene, for the past month, returned home, Friday.

Geo. Thomas was a Lebanon visitor, Saturday.

May Minniear was a Marion social visitor, Saturday afternoon.

Elva Dresher of Cedar Bluffs visited in town, Friday.

S. A. Austin of Wilsonville was in town on business, the latter part of last week.

Dr. Campbell of Lebanon made a professional-business call, Monday.

Typewriter ribbons, papers etc. for sale at THE TRIBUNE office.

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS.**  
 The State of Nebraska, Red Willow county, ss. In the County Court.

In the Matter of the Estate of Isabelle Saunders, Deceased.

To the Creditors of said Estate:

You are hereby notified, that I will sit in the County Court Room in McCook, in said county, on the 25th day of May, 1908, at 10:00 o'clock A. M., to receive and examine all claims and demands against said Estate, with a view to their adjustment and allowance. The time limited for the presentation of claims against said Estate is Six Months from the 25th day of November, A. D. 1908, and the time limited for payment of debts is One Year from said 25th day of November, 1908. Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court, this 24th day of November, 1908.

J. C. MOORE, County Judge.

Boyle & Eldred, attorneys.—11-27-08.

**NOTICE OF HEARING OF WILL.**  
 The State of Nebraska, Red Willow County, ss. To all persons interested in the estate of Joseph Dudek, deceased: Whereas, Frank Dudek and Joseph Dudek have filed in my office an instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Joseph Dudek, late of Red Willow county, Nebraska, deceased; and the said Frank Dudek and Joseph Dudek have filed their petition therein praying to have the same admitted to probate and for the issuing of letters testamentary, which will relate to both real and personal estate;

I have therefore appointed the fifth day of December, 1908, at nine o'clock in the forenoon at the county court room in said county, as the time and place for hearing said will, at which time and place, you and all concerned, may appear and contest the alleged will, and the time and place for the hearing of the same.

You are further notified that on Monday, the thirtieth day of November, 1908, said proponents will take the depositions of H. J. McCracken, Abraham Howarth, Jr., and Frank Burnett, sundry witnesses to be used as evidence on said hearing, at the office of A. J. Mitchell in the city of Littleton, county of Arapahoe and state of Colorado, between the hours of nine a. m. and six p. m. of said day, and the taking of said depositions will be adjourned from day to day, between the same hours until they are completed.

It is further ordered that said petitioners give notice to all interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition, and the time and place set for the hearing of the same, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the McCook Tribune, a newspaper printed and published in said county of Red Willow, for three weeks successively, previous to the day set for the hearing.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and official seal this 12th day of November, 1908.

J. C. MOORE, County Judge.

Moran, Ritchie & Wolf, Attorneys for Petitioners.

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